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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/590,647	07/20/2007	Ragini Naidu	739-76514-01	2158
24197	7590	09/19/2008	EXAMINER	
KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP 121 SW SALMON STREET SUITE 1600 PORTLAND, OR 97204				COVINGTON, RAYMOND K
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1625		MAIL DATE		
09/19/2008		DELIVERY MODE		
PAPER				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/590,647	NAIDU, RAGINA
	Examiner Raymond Covington	Art Unit 1625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 July 2007.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 24 August 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/06/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/20/07

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kingston et al.US 5,470,866 (recited in previous PTO-892) in view of Kingston et al. '866, Gennari et al. I(pur & appl Chem), or Gennari II(J. Braz. Chem.. soc.) or Chen et al. CA 123:112445.

Kingston et al. '866 disclosed analogous process for making the same product of the claims, see whole article especially fig. 1-5 general scheme.

The difference between the instant claims and the analogous process of Kingston et al. '866 is that instead of the steps and hydroxyl-protected intermediates as disclosed by Kingston, the instant claims are drawn to alternative o-protected intermediates. Kingston '866 disclosed the Boc-protected Baccatin III. See column 23 lines 50-65 and other alternatively protected species by conventional method of hydroxyl protection. Chen et al. disclosed that the Boc- or

benzyol protection of the Baccatin III are altenrative choices for the field. Gennari I or II in elucidation of how the key intermediate Baccatin III was formed during synthetic processes, the aziridinyl intermediate as well as the epoxy-intermediates were delineated. See I, p. 510 fig. 6 and 7, II p. 323 fig. 6 and 7. One having ordinary skill in the art in possession of the above references would be in possession of the instant claims since the optional choices of operable 0-protecting was exemplified including the Boc-key product of the instant process. See '866 column 23 last compound vs. 13. The mix and match of the different steps such as ring closure first, then condensation or condensation then ring closure etc. are *prima facie* changing sequence in chemical derivatization well recognized as being *prima facie* of the chemical synthetic field. Although, the aziridinyl or epoxy intermediates were not explicitly exemplified in the prior art, the illucidation of the mechanism by Gennari clearly pointed to the formation and stability of such intermediates. The mere inclusion of intermediates which are conventionally known to be innately formed by the process is *prima facie* obvious. In absence of unexpected results, there is nothing unobvious in isolating or not isolating an intermediate for a conventional process.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or

improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-18 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 17-18 of U.S. Patent No. 7202370 in view of Gennari et al. I (pure & appl Chem), or Gennari II (J. Braz. Chem. soc.) or Chen et al. CA 123:112445.

Generically, the instant processes of claims 1-18 are fully encompassed by the copending claims. See claims 17-18 wherein the scope of the process for the free hydroxyl moieties are broadly claimed being hydroxyl protecting groups. The difference between the instant claims and the more specific dependent claims in the explicit O-protecting groups i.e. acyl vs t-BuO, etc, are conventional analogous hydroxyl- protected intermediates as disclosed by Kingston, Gennari I or II, or

Chen, Kingston '866 disclosed the Boc-protected Baccatin III. See column 23 lines 50-65. Other alternative protected species by conventional method of hydroxyl protection such as Chen et al disclose that the Boc- or benzoyl protection of the Baccatin III are alternative choices for the field. Gennari I or II in elucidation of how the key intermediate Baccatin III was formed during synthetic processes, the aziridinyl intermediate as well as the epoxy-intermediates were delineated. See I, p. 510 fig. 6 and 7, IIp. 323 fig. 6 and 7.

One of ordinary skill in the art in possession of the above references would be in possession of the instant claims since the optional choices of operable O-protecting was exemplified including the Boc-key product of the instant process. See '866 column 23 last compound vs. instant claim 13. The mix and match of the different step such as ring closure first, then condensation or condensation then ring closure etc. are *prima facie* changing sequence in chemical derivatization well recognized being *prima facie* of the chemical synthetic field. Especially, although, the aziridinyl or epoxy intermediates were not explicitly exemplified in the prior art, the elucidation of mechanism by Gennari clearly pointed to the formation and stability of such intermediates. The mere inclusion of intermediates which are conventionally known to be innately formed by the process is *prima facie* obvious.

In absence of unexpected results, there is nothing unobvious in isolating or not isolating an intermediate for a conventional process.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969). A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b). Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond Covington whose telephone number is (571) 272-0681. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Janet Andres at telephone number (571) 272-0867.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/R. C./
Examiner, Art Unit 1625
RKC

/Janet L. Andres/
Supervisory Patent Examiner,
Art Unit 1625